The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Moral . Government, and the Economy of Lile

TOT T

NEW YORK SATURDAY SPETEMBER & 100

The Principia

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MELA N P. WHILAMS, I I TO LE A .

PROSPECTUS.

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WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SLAVERY

NO EVII

The friends of the enslaved have reason to be thankful, that out of the discussions of the last year. In connection with the Church Anti-Slavary Socioty, mad reposcally out of the war that has raged around the Church of the Puritans a great deal of rubbith has been cleared away from principles, and the positions to be taken by the people of God, are more clearly defined, and impregnably intronched. A broad basis for mined and vigorous action against slavary in the churches, is being gradually established and made known, upon which the majerity of christian cherches will

In the first place, it is a great gain to have the meaning of aimsdoldings will settled and agreed upon, once
more. Not that the liceinaary, sho-cooles and may justcial decisions that the cooles are proposed in the settle of the settle

Man personain and on if New England, who called themlives hait Sharev had "me may" git a dmit that heach Ving was midd, in itself because they had beards, and General A on "s. Cofference", and Associations, if the escale the feet of two a sharely "rand of the gardenness of course "evolve langs streamfatively things and the state of the share of the state of the gardenness of course "evolve langs streamfatively things and the state of the State itself ligations of gardenness of course "evolve langs streamfatively things as a "both pan and the domain of fruinms" yand of the gardenness of the state of the state of the state of the land been so ins "elly" to take its day to be some ther had been so ins "elly" to take its day and a personal and a streamfat fruit of the state of the fection of inverse the state of the state of the state of five states of the state of the state of the state of the days of the state of the state of the state of the state of diverse the state of the st

cree in in the act of well diling, and of ignoring the lifferent laws and lattic wrong, who is always and unchangially wrong, and a lubred wavener, like alarcy, which is to be seasoned entirely by the urcumstances of the individual co. Itins it. This derivening of caused, if many years, he words without knowledge, and by suphistical dist into will out. Influence, in the internal slaver, we the part is ministers and extensional leaders, and the control of the control of the control of the control of the lawer, and and well of the control of the control of the con-

tain al itionism in the riches

A real section (section and all littlemin, althrophy without long a two-led, in just that way when, in the Ree lution of the New Yas (General Association, dellaring starchding to be such a sin that the municiation of it ought to be made a condition of norm-homotheraphin, the six words. I have followed as condition of norm-homotheraphin, the six words. I have followed as condition of norm-homotheraphin, the six words, have have lotting as a condition of the norm-homotheraphin, the six words and the normal new part of the new part of the

This was what the Unit Presbyterian Church had sain these the ans

Slaveholding, that is the holding of unoffending human begins in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as properly, and subject to be bought or sold, is a violation of the law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity.

And the Old School Covenanter synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, had affirmed the same in their Resolion at Pittsburgh, 1859.

"That Slavery—the holding of man as proporty, to be bought and sold as a chattel personal—is a malum per se, an evil in itself, wholly at variance with every precept of the Divine Word, and a great outrage upon every attribute

of our common humanity."

**Let us after, to this word Storrholding, the linkest vilgar of degree of reproduction make for a breat tip, other the degree of reproduction maked for its the Word of God, going just as far as food permits, and no farther. Then we are right, but with a fact of the common of the com

By (C.) I and a second of the hard and with it gray and the second of the hard and with it gray and the second of the hard and the second of the second o

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This phraseology is sear, and it indicates just what slav-holding is, neither more now less, and just what classical and additionates are trying to abolish by the force of truth Abolitionism is the maintaining that alex-sholding is success, and crime, in feelf, that it up at a one to be alson-dued, and that one is less, that the churches have to deal with, under the terms altresholding and abolitionus. The some of stumbling, the red of offence, in Christian al 100 minum is, that it requires alareholding to be treated in the church as an immortality, and the remunciation to be insisted upon, as a condition of observed members in part documentors, and upon the simple question of abouttonism, the churches overwhere wild have a face of the control of

NO. 47

Thanks to God, the fog about this has cleared away, and overy one now understands that to be a shristian of Bitimist, is to maintain the singliness of daserb iding in itself, and the duty of suppressing it in the church, by having no fellowship with it, as being one of the suffusitial works of darkness which we are required, by christians in the re-

This is the position of the Church of the Paristans and its Paracti, for the carnets similariance of which they suffer because neither public opinion, nor the majority of North-em, churches have yet come to this, but on the votraxy regard it as highly obnozious, and the maintenance of such a position as unchristian, finantical, impracticable, and fooliah. In positing such a position as if we next towarry it, there must therefore be conflict. From the very nature of things it cannot be avoided. But the issues is certain vice of things it cannot be avoided. But the issues is certain vice.

II. There is advancement in another quarter, for which the friends of the enalwed laws reason to be thankful and to take courage. In an editorial is the New York Independent of March 22, 1800, Dr. Chevere is called "That emi-neat witness for an almost universally repudiated pri tiple of church discipline, vir the extending or excommunisating of slavsholders." But in an editorial of July 28th, after it has been in important, as a means of defecting the "Butish aid Mission" from the Church of the the Purinase" to prove that "Dr. Chever himself is only as notes in a representative of the grounds "Aristian Anti-Shavery sections in a the Luited States, and that "woney contributed to the Church of the Purinase would not further the came of autislavery, any more than figurent on any the church the same Independent says. "No Charch in word by the church the same Independent says. "No Charch in word by the existed as a chevel of Christia which does ne requard the bridging of human beings as property," as a on the deals with the desirables.

That is the Indep elect has now resulted the in its indicate that all the Indep elect has now resulted the indicate that it is a size of the Indep electron of the Indep electron of the Indep electron three at the Indep electron three at the Indep electron three at the Indep electron of Indep electr

Me will happen of a recy in the chain of the happens of a recy in the heat of as furnishing to the former parties, in a ret is researched by the heat of the former parties, in a recy in a second of the chain of the recy in a second of the ret in the former and the recy in the former and the recy in the three in a recy in the rec

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Whigh they, anti-slavery Christians, awoke to the convolution that avery englid to be excluded from the churches, they soon saw, soo, the difficulty of carrying that convolution into monediate practal effect. So, instead of affirming the simple and plain principle at slaveholding ought not to be telerated in the church, they saw in carefully measured phrases, dwell on exceptions, and put saving clauses, the practical tendency of which is to shield the phones or service that the true way is to proclaim the teach that fact. The true way is to proclaim the trust to time and perruasion to bring men up to it, rather thread linture progress with a rule made up of exceptions. Ecangeitst, July 25, 1860.

A TRANSIENT PARTY.

A party, to have a permanent existence, must be hased on, or devoted to, a principle which in its ultimate, if not its present manifestations, is fundamental and enduring in Humanity never anchors permanently elsewhere. Absolute right or wrong alone, makes permanent decisions, and forms the basis of parties. Now "Squatter Sovereignty" has no such quality, and by no possibility

Soverelighty" has no much quanty, see a can become the basis of a permanent party. It will not be denied nor disputed that the only significance belonging to Squatter Sovereighty, as it relates to the Duckha party, is in connection with slaves and slavery. the Douglas party, is in connection with slaves and slavery. To votes leavery me of down, or to vote people in or out of alwary; is the only case in which it is in dispate, and the dispate, which is a state of the slave of the and of our responsible in institutions, and it decied, ignored, or set asist, democracy or republications are at once descroyed. Then if the begree are near, it is quite plain that the decirior which denies them inherent right, and makes their life and liserty to depend on the interest of other me, and the deliberation of a town causes, is the anipodes of the description of our government, lacks fidelity, and party can re to succeed, on tecopy as it conclines to the party can read to succeed, on it, except as it conclines to

On the other hand, if the negroes are not mou, then cerject of a town caucus or a popular vote. They are men or property—nothing is more certain. There is no medium ground they can occupy. The plea that they may hold the relation of children, or wards, don't touch the difficulty. and must be considered by field. Then we say, they are more or property; and we respectfully ask any longian man wh feels an interest in understanding himself or hav-ing any person she understand, the fall stope and ment of the docurre of Squatter Sovier signs; it fell us on wind prim-agale it can be applied to either of these conditions. Let us have a failure topy to the questions if they are men, are their-offe and theory in peorly the subjects of the popular vote? If they are property, are they properly abulieves of a popular vote? They are three are placed questions and nay be hit we presente with national sections.

We place that hing in what appears to us a clear and annitiatable light to show that the Douglae party has no unbatual formation. A clearly funded on an iceberg,

he no more certain of speedily finding then selves without any visibo means of support than will the Douglas party after this election is over—It is founded on a fallacy. It the strength of end, or the vitality and endurance of good, and, after a meteor light fizzle, must disoppear. Douglas is not the first man who lashed the angry Hellespout, and Jarune: Any, indeed, is no the first who has had his fivelish differents the commonly his "pluck," and flatter his other his voice will prove potent to still the waves and stay the tide. He may not he the hast, though he will most certainly add as there to the entalogue of examples of the van yand foolish impotency of all such efforts.—Ww. Free Dem.

article needs little more than the change of a few words, to "Non-extension' equally with "Squatter Sovereignty" is destitute of the conditions of permanency laid down by the Free Democrat. The Donglas party hinges upon the incident of "voting slavery up or down," in a given region of eountry. The Liacoln party upon the incident of voting slavery in or out of a givon region of country, both parties agreeing that in cortain other rogions, slavery may he voted

Let the reader test this hy reading over the above argu ment again, but substituting "Non-extension," for "Squatter Soveroignty" and "Lincola" for "Douglas"-For "negroes" sabstitute "slaves." For "town caucus" put a "State Legislature." For "the will of the majority," put "the place of their location," &c.

Then ask yourself whether the argument is not as good against the permaneacy of the Republican party, (whother victorious or otherwise, ia 1860), as it is against the permaneacy of the Douglas Democracy. If not, why not?

The foundation fallacy of the Republicaa and Douglas Democratio parties, is, in substance, one and the same. Both admit a "State Sovereiguty" that can "vote slavery up or down," is or out. Both accordingly admit that a "Sov oreign State" may decide whether a certain portion of its ly, the "State Sovereignty" of transforming men into prop inhabitants by holding another certain portion of them as erty. It has only to draw logical conclusious from those chattels, can doprive them of Federal citizenship, and obli- premises, as does the Douglas Domocracy, in order to argate the Federal Government to dispense with their servi- rive at similar results. The process is rapidly going on, ces as Federal citizens, and to withhold from them Federal already. Two years ago, as intelligent Republicas conprotection. Both the parties, alike, pledge themselves to feesed to us, that his own mind, and the minds of his politirecognize and protect this right of the majority in a "Sov- cal associates, were undergoing a great change on that suboreign State," to vote the minority to bo slaves, and out of ject, and that the views of Mr. Douglas were gaining ground

principle, are either men or they are not. This cannot be imous reliquishment of their principles, for the time being, disputed. If they are men, then, cortainly, it cannot be a a fact which Mr. Douglas and his partizans, are now using principle that their personal rights are subject to the will effectively against them. The numerous local coalitions of the majority, &c., &c., precisely as the Free Democrat between Republicans and Douglas Democrats, soon after, says of the negroes in the Territories. Hence "it cannot in the elections of members of Congress, gave evidence of a is a principle' that there is any such 'State Sovereignty' disposition to make the compromise permanent. So did the N to be recognized, or that the Federal Government can be Y. Tribune's advocacy of a Republican acceptance of Dongabsolved, by any exercise of 'State Sovereignty,' from its las as candidate for D. S. Senator in Illinois, in preference constitutional obligation to protect as citizens, all its native to running Lincoln against him. Had the advice been followed born inhabitants alike, as the Coustitution in its very first lowed, the advocacy of Douglas as the Republican a paragraph anjoins, announcing its grand object to be to date for the Presidency, or instead of such can it to this, however, the Republican party equally wish he recting a Squatter Sovereign v Platform, on which its exercise of Pederal power, it will not interfere for the in Congress, on Eli Thayer's movement, shows that protection of its citizens, whom "State Sovereignty may members voting, were nearly equally divided on the "Suabave thus enslave". But, in the language of the Free ter Sovereignty question, and that above one third of the Democrat - absolute right or wr ng at ne alone makes whole number, did not vote at all, leaving less than perman at le issons, and forms the basis of parties. Hence third of the whole number who stood firm against the

We have shown wherein the Republican party and the Chicago platform, carefully studied, reveals the fat that h Douglas Douglas of a gree We now in uire wh re's do contains no definite pledge to carry out the principl

fire Dinglas Democracy Land glass and the palentes and that slavery in the States may he'v te. ... r is we at pleasure, and having been, and still ing kep a tion is encouraged to go one step further, and the whose people the Constitu on was formed, the D - as crument cannot "establish justice, and secure the 1 --of li erty for the people of the United States, who

not 'establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to the 'poople of the United States of whom, they them-selves, constitute a part. But they insist that the Fed ral ries what they admit it cannot do for the people of he States. And they base their claim wholly apon a proviion of the Constitution, that "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations repecting the Territory, or other property belonging to the

Is this huilding a party, to have a permanent exister hased on, and devoted to a principle, which" is "fundamental aud eaduring in its nature ?" ('an "humanity anchor permanontly' there? Will a party secure liberty for new Torritories, that cannot secure it for the original States, for whose bonefit the Government was established, and by which it must be administered? Will a nation, a Governmost, or a people, that cannot secure its own liberties at this, too, in the prospect that the Territory is soon to become an integral part of the nation, a State of the Union at which instant the security of its liberty is to be withdrawn? Is this building a party for permanence on "the basis of absolute right ?"

The Ropublican party, as we have shown, is hased upon "Negroes who are the subjects of this State Sovereignty" the Crittenden Lecompton bill, was an almost or quite unan-All cut, the R pull ans kept their ranks together, only by "Squatter Sovereignty' doctrine, in its strongest form. The

Congressional intervention a fact noticed by politiciaus

iff parties, and large at the attract over no local to make a ghalage in the rairevites Aa 5 00, 0 N Y T s a sair tempogress (1985) and rivida 10 President porter of Line by the day that the control of the control of the wine race our the back if it be administered the Suatter as gray printing in anyting retan agrun I fill will a be admissioned to the same and the lengths man, there are until A k T as an what or part mes i wer and the lengths man, there are until A k T as an experience and a same and array of principle, as cequite W W gt. We probably as

In v w of this, w si ... Rep an paris, open y with he Don to Donora y leaks the elements of ap min atty, n i h r gs f th Wisin Fr. Der er while will be seed and an-

the six the cold ish the very me Territ is, is less carand Dec rat, of the his restrain slavery the the prejudic against color may vet be it founds in t State I to a direct for slave y n the To storic that it is to c tall it I by he popular of whireas th slav ry | | | 1 to be a Sate right in the Stat | of a v legislative acts reading it, as is a sed by

Against this, it will be us less to mrg the alsone of from those who would otherwise be Federal citizens. the Federal Government re ogni s such an a t of State Sovereignty, it participates in it. If not, its authority and is affirmed by il.

termined by the principle laid down by the Wise main Free Democrat, ju its trentment of the slave question in the Territories And no party that touches the slavery question at all, (and every party must touch it), can be n PERMAN-ENT PARTY without planting itself upon "the absolute right or wroag" of the question, and coastantly adhering to the principle of right, whether is relation to State. National or

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

Between the darkest Ethiopian and the lightest Caucasian are a thousand different shades. Is there a moral rule comprehensive moral precept for all. In doing to others as we would have them do to us we do not regard white or black Right and wrong have nothing to do with complex- Who shall undertake to teach the teachers? Heace said ions. What, then, has government to do with them? And why is it careful to inform us, every ten years that there are so many blacks and so many whites?

almost the power fa first principle or self-crelent truth. form releases to the courch and the state, is the ministry sonabl partialit. White latelled cupie overy grade er a the white man's idit y Every grade f the black which relied usl we adone that the black man rises lect, thin, if there is a r point whire those bell w should be deed in leading with the above fix a mark at that poin! Now. Lit us av fairness and n respect of equal v we the wie man above it. If there be white

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> memor is u a facilt dein Quin y Adam nee gav free utterance to such an approbasion on the first Congress. anality between the rank would be a wise and legitimate

We may pussibly proue his subject is future articles.

----ENPARATABLE TRUTHS.

entit d "G sepel Preaching What is it?" published by

following papers, which reflect too truly upon the derelic-

At the seeds of weeds are never sown by the husband-

man but grow up spontaneously, unless the ground is plot shed and pre- upied by good seed, so if the ministry will spring up and grow like the deadly nightshade and keep all the virtues sickly and stunted, beneath its evil influcace. We must either become Atheists and infidels at once, or else regard the Gospel as the sworn and uacompromising foe of every sia, and as designed by its divine founder to bear upon sin in all its forms. It is a medicine to cure the moral diseases of society, but like all other medicine, it must be applied to the diseased patient in order to effect a cure. The ministry has this responsibility upaccountable for all the effects of such unfaithfulness.

designed, filled to bursting with Pharisaical pride would snurn it with indignation if offered to them for perusal. Christ, addressing the teachers of his day "Ye are the with shull if he saited?" The last class of men in this country to get right on the subject of slavery and its multiand the last department of this class to see and do the truth the opposit of what it is and be Instead of leading to a 18, the Doc of Divinity When the politicians got right more and adding treatment of the black man, the al- and the people in the pews get right and the clars of the pr to be borne the priesth od will get right too

TEXAS, PRESENT AND PUTURE

If we rigard ally notes intelled and place to mark so Gaff and place. Then may are yellowed and place to mark to the may are yellowed and place to the mark to the

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lengration your sy or firms as and believe and ertaily will will a ill Arraiga hearts, v rywl re. As and righte usness were, in the controversy last 1 mg so far from the ne a d it principal acti n, I my saw men as trees walking, but new 1 have a - ar vai -an O my soul, come not thou into the secret of unh digra at a and crim Re pectfully &

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We clip the f llowing from the thremont No. U.

Resolved. That in the jad-ment of this Association, inasmuch as it is an undeniable fact that Christian Churches and the Christian Ministry do, in our country, exert a powand the Curson statistics on our country exerts power erful infinees upon public opinion and practice, therefore, on the subject of Shavery and upon the practice of slave-holding—that is, the holding of man as property—the teachings of the Pulpis and of the Church must necessarily be, in the highest degree inducatial, and if right, must be

Resolved also, That if God has lodged such an influence with the Christian Church and Ministry, and if the position taken by an emineat divine, in this country, (Rov. Albert Burnes,) be the true one, namely "That there is up now-

Resolved further, That is the view of this Association, tue their Slaveholding, as the scriptural means fream to the

Br Go dell -Will you permit me through the Prince pia, t speak of the j y will which H nry W of B h 's of Amberst Clig h fill - I or risting

Much saxies was follow the part of the who present and the last art file than I the first part file 22d than

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May h xam 1 jc to t f Alto t Bar and a f w then h ig n ed a at a k a h w h man ministers f the gospel have been led to break on f the plant and most positive commands of

The Principia.

SITE FOR SUPPLIANT, OPTEMBORS, 1886

Entron has been detained from his Office, and commed at home, by ill health, so he of the sine for two weeks pass. This will explain to friends and correspondents the tardy attent a to their Letters and communications, and the listy in the appearance of some artible designed for puls sation, but requiring, has most communications dy interpretation for the press or editorial in dice of their consists.—Readers will please excase any deficiences or errors to sup the pulsar forms of the consists.—Readers will please excase any deficience or errors to sup the course.

Thanks it the Point attents, & We invite special attention to cur revised advertisement of Books and particularly of "Our National Charters" on the last page of this paper

Our f raner advertisement, we find, has been sometimes misunderstood.—We sometimes receive moneys covering the preense price of the Books or Pamphlets ordered, without the postage money, the writers, perhaps, thinking that they can pay the postage, at their office, when the publications arrive. But this is not so. The postage has to be mail there is a large.

Another apprehension has arisen. Remittances and orders have been sent, apparently with the idea that any smaller number of "Our National Charlers" might be had at the same rate an we advertised them "iper dozen." I whereas we offered them at that low price, be encourage persons to high "dozen," instead of a smaller quantity.— We now accommodate the matter by fixing an intermediate price for eight copies, for the convenience of those who wish to remit but one Dollar, including the postage.—This is the only alternative we can make, that will do ourselves justice, and give even change. Those who want loss than 8 copies must pay the retail price. We hover wante "half" a dozen copies, will find that he would be a gainer by sending for eight.

We are furthermore obliged to say that it is not convenient for us to receive orders for any Books, Pamphiles or Tracts, except such as we advertise and keep for sale, in our office Beside the Editor and Publishing Ageut, whose time is fally occupied, we have no one in the office to hunt them up, about the Citr.

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THE LATE ABOLITION CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE

A least account of the Nominating Convention at Syrcuse with the names of the Candidates, as copied from the City Daily papers, will be found in our columns.

We have received from the Secretary of the Convention, his Minutes of the Proceedings inclusing the Resolutions, and the Letter of Gorit Smith to the convention. They will appear in the Principa of next week, and—heal-permitti g—with such as torial comments as may be

A NEW ACCUSATION

The Trionic of Aug. 31, winds up a long editorial again the Radical Abolitomets with the state out that the keeping of a limit of pitical organization,

'Grows out of the impatience which came t wait the sl w but un crtain workings of general aw.

How is the ? We change only had also been forged with fanne man, and decided as "impreciable," because they is not always, we consequently repeations to "the certain writings of general law — is wheten zero in general warms of the second o

What is the general law of policial activity if it be not the self-evid in proceed estimates of the declaration of Independence, if the Pream let for the Constitution and of its

car dyrava a trace of the present freed. "It will be a seen that the property of the property

If those and the like of them, be not acting in a spirit of "impatience which cannot wait the slow, but certain action of general law"—where shall we look for its exemplifica-

We have heard of persons, who, in a panic, would throw glass mirror out of a third story window, upon the stone, sidewalk, to save them. But this is less strange than to see sober, 'practical business men,' running after expedicions, as immittedly at ware with "the certain workings of general law," as the throwing of glass uirrors from the third story windows pane the stone pavenuest. Strange still, that after winnessing the effects of it, for a quarter or, once, in a panic, as in 1856, but with all the deliberation of the counting home. Who can help asking whether other objects than the ostensible ones are not to be subserved by processes of this kind?

The Tribun's article from which we have made the extract under review is based, wholly, from beginning to end, upon its "impatience which cannot wait the slow but cerents workings of general law. that "general law" which, not only the Tribune, but the whole union has declared to be self evision, the funded in Constitution and Government upon, still celeb rating the naniversary of its adoption, at its "general law" every returning Fourth of John

The Tribune devices and estricts the Baucat Abolitive Convention for nomination, a Spreame. Why? Because the Guavasion proposed any thing courary to that 'general law? No Borth more in a did not for our with that law, and because The Tribe cannot afford to wait for a Providental vice ry, and it is only be through the slow, but certain results of it. The wall of the Radiosal trust their is a numb because they will at 46 'Revine. It precents that Gerrit Swith, when in Ungress, did not dark to act upon with certain which will be a subject to the standard beautiful to the standard beauti

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But with T free lone 1 (2.1) to sign and a states of set of vester V (2.1) to lone of seed, and a fluoristic point of the A P Gauger's see, any lipide at 1 bifact speed to Courses of the sources, and firening the power of the Total States with a surround to a bid sheepy if the States This is a result to the second product of the

Car be T described efforts in .? —Or is impatised a wait to so who extra the for fig.

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We are glad to have the serious of the Tris are param at ambority of the serious workings of data. It is in this patient that we halve, as well as well has been described by the serious workings of data. It is in this patient that we halve, as well as well we have the serious to what we know to be ground by and with a work whole autient has declared to be such, and to be soften, do not be serious of a right of the serious whole autient has declared to be such, and to be soften, do not be serious of the serious whole autient has declared to be such and to be serious who are at all, white we insist on a right, and toward verying doublines to that law. We can offerd to hare all the tatues and eners of the Tribute. We know that have well strong which the Division Turous stands, and that no part year of anything beneficial, while it ignores it. All we ask and desire of our fellow citizens is, that they may share in our faith, and participate in our labors, and in the fruits of them.

We regime to see the certain workings of that law, in the verthrow of the Democratic party, for no other fault but ignoring it. We see in it, the certain overthrow of the Republican party, unless it quits the policy of ignoring it an overshrow the more speedly for its temporary success, We rejoice in the belief that the party, or a party sulices, for the party of the party, or a party sulices, we rejoice in the belief that the party, or a party sulice, for its party success, we will yet save the country. If not, we do know, assuredly, that by "the slow but certain workings of general law" and its farrill penalty, the aution and its liberties will be inevitably wrecked. We hope better things because we know there are thousands who have faith in that law, and patience to wait for its certain workings.

UESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

July 27th, 180

Dear Friend Goodell.—I am a reader and admirer of the Principia." It is always a web one visiter and so soon

as read, it is sent on a anisation to orners. Your view on the unconstitutionality of slavery, is the only one to which I feel inclined to take exception. Whilst reading your arguments in the No. of July 22, in winding time of the Constitution, the following difficulties presented themselves to up mind, and I would humbly present them.

fin the representative clause, if the three-fifths mean diam, shy were the three-fifths of the shie populative allowed so be added in forming the basis of representation: If the persons mentioned in the importation clause, mean foreigners, why did the law of Congress of 18/18, in refer-

ence it said clause, prohibit the foreign African slave trainstead of the immigration of foreigners?

If, in the rend ion clause, indentured apprentices are meant instead of slaves, how happened it that Washington

under this clause, made requisition on the fitte States for a runway slave?

4. In case of an indentured apprentice fleeing from master into another State, is it the legal mode of procedure to radio requisition on the State for said fugifive?

By answering he above interregatore, you will be above interregatore, you will be above interregatore.

ANSWER

1 Our friends first question as founded, as, it is because are the succeeding once, our an assumption they admitted, wall make the subutions of sections for the product of the subutions of sections that from any logistim to without the order of the determined by the action of the logistature data. For subution, it will be determined by the action of the logistature data. For subution, the subution of the subuti

al - sure the Act welf, we have a con lusive () who postitute nall, whatever its privile of the wing to the leg is might N question raing the constitutionality of an a ress ould in n a raised at all if | neress rs n Nm al Bank, or acts a pr initery tariff, ne wi ngress, for the time being, becomes the Conin eff we lace to tution at all N str u f any portical party, has were up, or admitat a principal of nationic all exposition like this. While ffer an mended the pur has of Louisiana, he adi to the Fac. 1 C renment had a constituti nal I ke w be er than to tell the ne ple that it was cont many une astituti and things. Every Ad inistrathe has been charted with some infringement of e par y f Washing and Adams, the Federal party

Our friend's argument proves too much. It proves tho nstitutionality of the present Fugilive slave bill, of the the English swindle-all the official measures of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, to crush out liberty in Kansas, By and making an appropriation of \$50,000 each, for the heads of Senators Summer and Seward, Dr. Cheever, and Hirace

Greeley, would be constitutional, of course.

We have lwelt the longer on the illustration of this fallacy, because it is, at bottom, the main argument of those pro-slavery character of the Constitution. The constitumen, on the same ground. Not many weeks or months Bugle, triumphantly adduced, the point of which was, that the case of the slav "without due process of lnw, beause the Senate had imprisoned Thaddeus Hvatt, without are process of law. Just as though the will of the Scnate d-termined or p oved the m aning of the Co stillion in

anti lavery conventions, media and by a last f has tak a upon the public mod It is y, e entially, the same fallacy, that the Bills is samed to be pro-lay ry because - many of its offi sal expender by food a the me the hards of present ry ries and politicians. letter de or ticking frus, date out fitted

H. I r brich a print a sweet la swire ing his first B there is rt gt of h - guers, after that time. Fr im r slav ar 'uer i grang ex lud will x luding the

a Presider, as well as a statute of Congress, de rmines

f the Constitution, runder the Fugitive Art of 1793. We have always understood that he did not. We understand vices were very much missed by Mrs. Washington But. ingly ent word to the woman, and she, being indian sed to return, was not sent back. Gov Gid er seems nit to have

er State, the clause of the Constitution, undenbtedly does forbid the passage of any State enactment preventing his being re laimed by a regular process of law, but, on the contrary, directs that he shall be given up to the party to whom 'service or labor may be due"-the judebtedness being duly substantiated in Court. As to "a requisition on the State." (or its authorities) "for said fugitive" whether slave or apprentice, the Constitution says nothing-the acts of 1793, and 1850, say nothing-nor has such been the practice, that we know of, from the beginning to the present. Certainly it is not the usage now. Quite another device than State appliances are provided, as the present condition of things boars witness, particularly in Wisconsin.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

An adjourned meeting of the l'olitical Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in the city of Boston, on the 29th day of May last, will be held in the city of Worcester, on Wednesnext, at 10 o clock, A. M.

The object of this Convention is to consider the propriety of organizing a Political Party upon an Anti-Slavery interries of the Units. At its former meeting, resolutions setmust un derlie and perm nte a politic I no vement, to outiwere in - ue d and d' ussed, but without taking netion

make an a real to you, fill wedittens, lovers of freedout of both sexes, in behalf ff ur mil us fenslaved countrymen, who in the name f justi and a c an u brother-hood den al their sty at your bards

Nearly an corati n has passed away since the comen to prome the prometantial array agitation, and

The horse with the mean we have a series of the weight the harvest and the under the series of the weight the have the series of the weight the

open their aids by their wick. Here is a feel which is larger powers as full ampel. One of a whole we hisher to do be reconstructed by the second of the reconstruction of the second of the reconstruction of the second of the s without thereby becoming a significant of the certain of carboning multipus; your superpose to the deep infanty with a certain your churches, for their support far goding at the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you may be compared to the sale of Ar when you want to the your want to the yo

galize the sale of An-France Woman in a Control to the common grave is build the state of the Come you who profes to take he are a control to the control to

Come ! you who, an account of y ur ex. is ax and day all existing parties from y ur G d.gin let the pal pate in the management of policical affacts. We great need the aid of your superior moral limits. It the con-

ome! especially, you whose hearts are war i w the generous impulses of uncorrupted vouth, furt to re-construct the rotten fabric of our Republic that we may have the happiness of bequeathing to you ochildren, a National Patrimouy, which you will get light

To nll who desire to see sharery speedily and peaceful abolished, and our beloved country free, united and happ we say, Come up to this Convention I nite your effort with ours in this divine attempt to outlaw the Slave Power. and place Justice on the throne. God has given us the power; we only lack the wisdom and the well! The bloody institution holds its lease of life, to day only from

the divisions in the ranks of its enemies.

We nim at UNION! Our purpose is to present to the public a Platform on which all the gennine friends of freedom can stand, side by side, without the sacrifice of princi citadel of sinvery, until its walls shall crumble and its de-struction chall be as signal and complete, as its triumple has hitherto been laughty and irresistible.

JOHN PIERPONT. President

Worcester, August 10, 1860. ---

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

There will be a State Radical Abo 'tion I w hould u in the town of Lexington M. Lean Count . Ohn is or the ain t enth day of Semotor, IW dn ave at It o'clock A. M , for the porp of u minating State Electric to support the Nominees of the Radical Aboling Party al frt purpose l'effe : p te ir dirett

the party throughou the State for the grammage It is desira le that way Rall A A is to the State should enter be pro-ut r d in the name with Pat-Office de Plan add Il ters to John W Ma an A ' So te tra (_'L Lexin

J.W. ASSETT | Colored | Dec. |

Dated L. xingt n, 1 s. Aug. 24, 11

Melus of the Dan.

RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION.

STRAUSE, N. Y. Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1-Radical A bolition National a 1 State Convention as

W Couple Chairman of the State 1 mmittee,

T B M C rmi k of Chio was chesen President

The was no st if delegates, but all sersons who chose attend were east red memb.

A becwas roll from G trit Such, con aining a draft

O U to were pre-set from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michael v. Histois, thin. Ke at ky. Massachusetts, and New 1 24.

Too following a so ptions were made

There was quite a spirited contest between the friends of Smith and Goodell in regard to the nomination for the Precheev.—Tribuse

The Patersburgh Express Intely told us how the happy dayes children were provided for by their kind masters, and the parents thus relieved from all the cares and responand the primits thus reduced from all the cars and responsibilities with been pour parties in the free States. Marion, the Richmond. (Val. correspondent of the same Extra variety under date of Angust 7th, 1800, asset on mart, the Blumper date of Angust 7th, 1800, asset on mart, the Blumper extraordings of the primitive primi

The slass were all purchased by Mr. John B. Davis, a

How great the blessing conferred by the 'system' upon port with his beloved little ones at the auction block—to see them torn away forever as the helpless property of brutes so vile that their very accomplices loathe them:—

MR BEECHER AND THE DOCTORATE

PEERSKILL August 21. To see Presid a and Board of Trustees of Amherst College MENT LEMEN 1 have been duly notified that at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the title of Doctor of Di-

while was conferred upon no.
It wind outstandy give use pleasure should only respective maintaining the maintaining the maintaining the state of the

HENRY WARD BUE HER

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

At he recent Repullian Mass Meeting at Springfield, home of Lancoln, among the lanters beine by his friends in the price is a was one on which was in-

Marchale Rogers of tour K. B. Strangers of the Both His forming a significant of the Rogers of the R

A SLAVER CAPTURED

[Fig. the No. Ik H and American]. The brig Triton, in charge of midshipmum N. H. Farthe Aries an expirate, with part of his raws, let then and a Spanish expiration and cave come on board and took their places. All her provisions, water casks, de-cention and the control of the control of the control of the control her acts, having thrown Dam caveboard. The Triton was consigned by an agent on the const and was to take the starce that this been preclased from the being De-licit, which was expirated by the Constitution in Port last. All on the Control of the Constitution in Port land on the Control of the Constitution in Port land on the Control of the Constitution in Port land on the Control of the Constitution in Port land on the Control of the Constitution of the Constitution in Control of the Constitution of the Cons

All the erew, with the except in f the supercargo and

PRIGHT IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, of the 29th ult., says

time, and thirty six negroes were arrested and confined in

sold station, intending to reach Marietta in the night, where it, one designed to pursue the work of killing and burning, and thence as far on the road as they were successful "From Dalto to a few miles above Marietta, the people were under arms, and had adopted measures to protect the women and children. As soon as the train from Chattonoga reached Marietta, on Statethy monting, of the citizons were called, and on Standay. The military who were relief on an of Standay The military with the control of the citizons and the control of the citizons of Marietta were concerned in it, though those present in latin say they expected to gain use and arms along the nallway for the proposed.

were concerned in it, though those preceded in reaccost they expected to gain men and arms along the railroad as far as they went. They had quantities of arms in their possession, and white men instigated the plot, though none have yes been arrested, for want of sufficient proof.

THE TEXAS PRIGHT

The late act of incondiarism in Toxas, and to evidence But this state of public feeling may lead to an exag-cration of facts to the exaltation of suspicions to the diguity proof, and harmasing is qualistion, if not baselul danger, to honest strangers, and to the perpetration of acts for real in-

justice.

The following statement, made by a well-le we citizen of New Orleans affords a pairful statistation of the besing crisis, and an idea of the wrong wins may, in the hase of the ear atment be done to the inscens. We putted in the cast atment be done to the inscens. We putted in the cast atment be somewhat the support through the contract of Francis may be and only innocest and true but free sly and may be not only innocest and true but free sly and

werhed.

No. No. No. Fig. 1241-127 v. S. The. No. 25 and

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Not seem of the seed otherly.
Mr. Savers who has been for twenty years e gaged in buy-

and I.e. they judged him an enemy and proposed: give loss interdediction to Judged Lynois. Anticipating the worst. Mr. Sovers about his definition of the loss of

the South. The sightest suspicions were magnified into proof. He had come to that town from a point where to a cend

will be their vindication to their consciences and the world for Texas will it be, if every act resulting, be guided by ja-

The Galveston News, of the 23d ult, has the following: The Henderson Times, of the 11th, suys:

The Henderson Times, of the 11th, 80ys. We have seen n note, written from near Danwille, by Co-Dunn's oversor, to his son, Charles Dunn, which said that a negro boy, Allen formerly belonging to Mr. Dunn, had conclude the constitution of the said that some this constitution of the said that some this constitution of the said that some this constitution of the said that the said that some said that the said that said fessed his connection with this insurrectionory movement, as Was to have been hung yesterday.'

The citizens of wood county were to hold a public meeting

on the 20th, to consider the condition of the country, and devise

means for protecting life and property.

The cities of Milville, Rusk County, held a meeting a the 6th, to examine the character of certain suspicious persons. and to organize patrols. Sundry individuals were ordered t leave the county.

The Quitman Heraul, of the 15th, says: "A gentleman from Little le m, in Denton county on Sptur

A genteman from Lattle Forn, in Denton county on Softar day last, informed as that the citizes of Denton, are as secured as elsewhere in the Sinte. A negro had been arrested in that county, in whose possession twenty-four bottles of strychnic were found; and the county of the Softar Softa

strychams were found.

The Belleuic Countryman of the 18th, comes to us with reports of the proceedings of large and enthusiastic public meet
ings at Bellvile on the 7th, and at Trac Committees as
Bests on the 4th, to appoint Viginary Committees and
Bests on the 5th of proceedings of the processing of the processin The patrol system has had a beneficial effect at Came-

A meeting of the citizens of Hockley, Austin County, this Friederman and Rotenburg, two Germa Jew ped o re, has

any of fits may, from van us parts of the county, no the occasion was allowed consule. After a patient examination, the evidence, a vote was taignt on the question of bacquist. But, and it stood eighten for, and thirty-two against—his ter helieving him guilty of very improper conduct toward the egyrors, but that the evidence dain on warmen panishment. The tury were maximous in order as the end of the term of the end of the en

Liversoil at a leh and (at meto a T F from Havre vis S utham;

The reg et that the Austrian Cabinet had declared its in fing a Intion in Nagle, in finishly cofficed in real that up to the left in the Austrian acte can apply any och views had real Trein Authorities and drawn from the London T sers on serial led the serial specific mineres ing account level because the series of the series of

PRO SEMATION TO THE NEAPOLITANS

To f wing pro-lamati n by the Si ilian Dictator has

the P ple if a N tan (uti ent

The opportunity of the foreigner, interested in our abasement, and a ternal factions have prevented Italy from coactuting herself a country. Now however, it appears that Providence has put as end to so many misfortunes. The ex-Providents has put as end to so many misformacs. The ex-supparty anadimity of all the provinces, and Victory mil-nog every where on the arms of the son of liberty, are a proof that the walferings of this land of genius are drawing to their termination. Yet another step remass. That step 1 do not fear. If the slight means which have canducted a handful of valinat men to those Straits are compared with the enormous means at our disposal at present, every ey-will see that the enterprise is not difficult, I would then the shedding of blood among latinas could be a volute of the latinas could be a volute of the strain of the strains of the second of the strains. the streaming of thron among training could be avoided, and therefore I address myself to you. Sons of the Neapolitian southerst. I have proved that you are brave, but I desire to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the cacasies of Italy. But between us let there be a truec. Accopy, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is harden-ed in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute lealy without slaughter of her sons, and with you serve her and die for her. MESSINA, August 6.

MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE OF GARIBALDI

FARO, Sunday 12, 2 P.M.

In the hope of catching the French mail to Marseilles, I rrite a few words to aunounce to you the following Order

Faro, Sunday Aug. 12.

Officers and Soldiers of the Land and Sea Forces ! The General Dictator having for a short time quitted head

quarters, left me the following Order
GENERAL SIETORI.—I leave to you the command of the

Officers and Soldiers My greatest title to your confidence is the confidence which the man reposes in me who repre-

sents your n blest aspirations. I tru t that you will obey me as you w uld obey Gen Garil aldi. G. SIRTORI, Chief of the Staff.

What is the exact areaning of this is as yet a prestery What is the exact atenanty of this is as yet a nil sery which has to be cleared up. Some circumstances which oc-surred this in raing may help to throw some light on the mystery. A Sardinian frigate was at the Faro this morn-ing. Dr. Bertaul has arrived from Genoa, and has brought,

Advices fr in Damase to the 5th inst. state that Fuad

g ral i le . r . ntry Strange to say cotland is the part of the United Kingdon where the prospect is may

LONDON Thursday .- The Daily News confirms the an

nouncement that the Calabrians are in open revolt against the King of Naples and in favor of Garibaldi.

The French Government has abaudoned the project of

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept 3, 1860.

The steamship Austin has arrived here with Brazos dates of the 30th ult, and \$170,000 in specie.

The Brazos River was very high and fears were entertain-

A number of Monterey merchants had gone to Browns-ville in consequence of the new forced loan proclaimed by Vidaurri at San Luis on the 16th ult.

A battle was fought at Lagos between Miramon and Degollado, on the 10th alt. Miramou with 2 000 men tried to cut his way through, but his force was surrounded by Deg-ollado with 2,800 men. The fight lasted five days. Mira-mon was badly wounded but escaped with a few of his cavairy. He lost all his artillery, and the remainder of his army were made prisoners. Gen. Pacheco was killed, and Gen. Megia made prisoner

There was great rejoicing at the Capital and throughout the country in consequence of Miramon's defeat.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

The correspondent of The N. Y Herald, writing from Managna under date of July 31, says:

"The accompanying spirited address has been issued to the people by the acting President, Channers, calling all pat-riots to the rescue and defence of the country against Wal-

The State of Honduras has advised the Government post of honor must be at Ruatau, and there is the place where the valeutes' are to meet. I doubt, however, that the army of Nicaragua take up the line of march for that

FRENANDO HAMORRO, Senator, charged with the Executive power f he Republic of Nicaragus, to the inhabitants:

'Comparisors William Walker, the enemy of our repose

"Contactions Walkam Walker, the enemy of our repose, with a party of his tobbers, meances at this moment our neighbor and sister, the Republic of Honduras, the danger is like wise ours the question is Catral American." The rules which his destructive hands scattered far and

near are yet smoking i hese continually make as restered har and near are yet smoking i hese continually make as remember what we may apect from these hordes of cantileais. The religion of | or fathers, our paternal hearths, our believed families, the very soil under our feet all, all will be taken from us by force

'Clergy men of the Republic The so y relig of worch ve The virtual that that the first is the court of the plant, and the liquid the court of the plant, and the court of the court of

At we at ver to to A for the may appear

A Resident of his erry no New Grand of the with about firty passe gers in the principalty American from San Francis has arrived at La C. Pacific There desinant to the due P. they itend young to make the walks.

Wisconsin — Pire Harrier A brief to dated Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis Ang 22 says in the Semi-received Parks or if fair may ago an any Aprisac letter from Wicconsin an ire on that the always wheat three-best out even better than the assessine, and that the crop will not full short of thing in diffuse of books the can refer years in the report of the Cannades was a second to the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the Cannades was a second to the consistency of the cons year, that will produce as (a) as wearly other in Among the reports from fifteen threshing machine that I was been at work in Sauk County during the last ten days, the low-cent figure named is (retrusphere and the highest fortigeneral). We claim an average of tweaty-eight or thirty Yours, truly. R Joss.

DEMAA AND GARBALDE—Alexander Publish is not on start a Journal in Palerno, with the title of the Indipendente. On this subject, Garibaldi wrote the following let ter: "MkLazzo, July 2]. The Journal which my fread Dumas is about to publish in Palerno, will be called the Indipendente, a title which it will all the more deserve, because the founder will not spare me, if ever 1, should deve

THE HARVEST IN ROLE CO.—The harvest is ended, and the crops have been secured in excellent order. The threshing machines have commenced their work. In nearly eving machines have commenced their work. In nearly every instance, so far as we have heard, the yield is greater than expected. We hear of instances of 25, 30, and even 40 hushels to the acre. There is scarcely a doubt that Rock County has raised this year, 2000,000 bushels of

wheat.—Janes ville Gazette.

Thomas Dascomb, of Rosbury, Mass, died of hydropho-bia on Sunday last, having been bitten by one of his dog-about a week previous. Soon after being attacked by the fatal disease, he because delirious, barked like a dog, and turned somersults in his bed with a strength which twi rible suffering.

Family Miscellany.

PSALM IN. 1-10

With my whole heart, I'll praise this, O Lord, My God, my King Thy wond rous works of mercy With gladness will I sing.

2 My foes turn'd back before thee.
They per sh'd at thy might:
Enthroned in power and glory,
Thou hast maintained my right.

t God shall rugn for var li the for dgme t tan The pp d of v ryla.

Note no More not Good - Hora Cyticking or ug a the mmen ir, we n i try i he diary "Reand also of the apostle representation of the Christia he that looth his life shall find

CAUSES AND CURE OF POVERTY-

Conderation. De mion of chara to: I - Insown a ngt bif auses of Piv rty, d ti-

But onsideration ision resolution, and perseverance, -suppose , ' at attain d by he x ise of

What, it is he shows a stary for a man to have in w. In attentiate him of the proper exercise of his

The war will perhaps, wonder a this question, in this A the write is treating of pore ly, its causes, and is ure it will perhaps take for grunted that the a cumuof two is, or at least, the an idan of poverty, on-Affate fac main a self one tithat a more no ds to have in rive, in ori stimulate and sustain the exerting ro-

Buthi 's no so A man must indeed, aim to avoid over y and a copuire a coope at supply for his necessiries, yet he will be liable to think superficially, to plan unwis ey, to net feebly, to be .. e disconraged, jaded out and disheartened, unless he looks to something beyond. Do you dread pov rty? Very well But why to you dread 12 Do you desire preperty? So far, so good. But why do you desire it? Is it merely the fear of hunger and s arvation, of nakedness and lack of shelter, that drives you o work? If this is all you are aft r your aims rise no lag ler than those of the savage, and your thoughts, plans purposes, contrivances, resolutions, decisions, and patient persevering negustry and forceast will not be likely to rise high than his The r sults of your efforts will be like

Did you ever consider the life of a savage, and inquire why is is, that savages u ver acquire property, to any extent. The reason is simply this. The object and aim of the

savage is only the present supply of his immediate necessiie . a mere animo being, the satisfying of his hunger, a covering and a shelter from the cold. Boyond this he has no o ject, no nim. Look at the Indian of the western forest Enter his wigwam; notice his habits, and study his baracher See how he idl's away his time, and sleeps and bunges about, till hunger rouses him to the chase. Notice his agility, skill, and vigor, till his supply of game is prorured. Then see him settle down again in listlessuess and langor, till hunger again rouses him to activity Aside from b o ting and fishing, as his present necessities compel him, he doe little more than to construct his bow and arrows, his implements for fishing, his preparation of a rude banket moc asi. His architee ure rises no higher than the or of a toporary wigwam. His knowledge and - don of agriculture truminate in the planting of little pat he of wern, potutoes, and to woo, without the

What is the chilosophy of all this?

The Indian has lear or to aim at no higher than ply of his actual physical new ities. His wants as a relienal unking, weral being, have never been taken nt te ac up n r place I for in his economy of human he to ror the fact of hungor, n kedness, c ld, and want of dielier, have form he the only metive of his action. He v recommendate a state of p vorty, because he never aims is for a weit. He looks to willing beyond the satis-Type of apolice, a world for pain, the para reation of

rd r c rise a v t poverty of the savage. hav be ner and trims tom the savge se d programme ve one higher o en in view la ely and prorty Y n must aim at edw in. k willies, if full as a sciety, so il is provement. . Union the rurse or year will nor e re dit'ou of the savage. I s me resp I y live to a rised untry y n will be in da ger

je rutajer ... demone bee . v timbe ver .rudestitution in our birs. In we call with small r and debe found, where the came to o the firen rise in light have already been mentioned at essential and er than the mere supply f physical wan s-no higher than ces i life, and the absence or opposite of them have the dread of hunger, the fear of starvation, the neessity of sustaining animal life

Look among the poor of New York city, and see if it is not Enter the dwellings of the miserably poor and destitute. Exceptions to the general fact will be found, but the great majority of cases will i lustrate our argument. The o send aims of life, among them, are, and have been no higher than those of the western savage, the supply of the wants, and the gratification of the appetites of the man, as a mere animal In this latter particular, the chief difference commits. The Indian, except in his use of tohacco, and of the white man's whiskey, eeeks only the supply of his natural wants. The city savage adds to this, the desire to indulge in the vicious gratifications and amusements that he finds within his reach. The poverty and misery at the Five Points, need no further explanation than this. Man has aspired to no destiny higher than that of a mere animal, a brute. And therefore he has sunk beneath it. God never intended that men should escape poverty and destitution, nnless he aimed at something higher and better than merely to escape it.

Extend, now, your observation to a large class of our city population that ought not to be classed, exactly, with the inhabitants of the Five Points, though some of them may be tending thitherward. Do the the masses of our day laborers ond journeymen mechanies aim at any higher object than the present supply of their physical wants whether natural or If not, wherein does their philosophy of life rise higher than

that of the savage? And whorein do the results differ? The savage home, till he gets a supply of venison, and then lies still till he wants more. The day laborer works when hunger, or the immediate fear of it, presses him then lounges in the dram-shop, smokes cigars, and runs riot, till necessity again drives him to labor. The journeyman mechanic, while there is a demand for his work, or when he does not prefer idleness, riots in luxuries, goes to the theatre, and squanders his money. And whenever employ fails him, either through his own fault or otherwise, he is distressed for want of bread for his family, when a little fore-sight and economy might have placed him above want. And all because he had no higher aim than to eat, drink, and he merry, and never had any higher aim in life than mere animal enjoyment. He meant to secure this, but aiming ut nothing more, fell short of it.

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE

We sometimes meet with now who seem to think that any indulgence in an offectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among heir children with the cold and lofty splender of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural signt on earth than one of those families without a hear. A felier had Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and aff time would not rether lose all that is beautiful is natur 's occury on to bed of the himbu treasures of his heart? I herish, the your hear best affections. Indulge in to warm and gushing ins of

A young man once sick of the as vesseight and Ever afterwards, as he walke I along, he kept his eas fixed the course of a long time to Lit pick sp. a . By the forms. He n er once all w his eyes ki fr = the r d at fills which sugar to the h died, a rich nan, h nly ni far rth rs

GREAT MEN

A great can is a ways withing to be little. White-chance to learn something he has been pur an ais was a has gained fa s he learns his ign rance is ured to insatify of ceneel has g mederation and real ski The wise nan always throws hims funth sitt finan his weak point. The wound cicatrires and falls iff against me, I feel a certain assurant of success 1 soon as honeyed words of praise ar spoken for m. 1 as one that li a nuprotected before his enemie -E

THE TR E BL E. Everybedy has heard the I down "true blue, applied to Presbyterians. Rev. Dr. Marray in his speech before the assembly of the Fr thurs Scotland, at the tri-centenuary celebration, thus play to refers to its origin

"I have often been asked why we are called tru I did not know how to answer. But I asked a Soot to Well, said he, when we were persecuted the miniused to go to the mountains, when they were going to haa communion they held a blue flag, which was an i with tion to the people of the country around to att nd their descendants are called true blue from that. The one explanation, but I have found out another for my A few years ago I was in Naples and Rome, and went a Pompeii, where I spent some time among its spl ndis coes of variegated blues. All the other colors had fall away but the blue was as bright as the day it was put although it had been buried for nearly two thousand rear The true blue uover gave out-that is the meaning if [Laughter.] True blue Presbyterianism is so blue the

We could wish that there were more true him about tionists, temperance men, and christians, if this latter ! true meaning of the phrase.

Sidney Smith once said in an aristocratic party, that man, to know how had he is, must become poor to kn w how bad other people are, he must become rich. Many man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning raswhen it is only a full stomach. One should be careful not mistake potatoes for principles.

It is more glorious to oear misfortunes with patients . . . Let friendship creep gently to a height. If it rush by

it muy soon run itself out of breath.

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL

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FOR THE MILLIONS

A second of L a Russ of respect to the A l dilected from the highest a the interpretation on S A TP NUX terms (x) as from State on B S of Hos O to the X to the A l of the A l o